

plagirism report

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Systemic racism

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Introduction

Systemic racism, also known as institutional racism, refers to how at a system level, the white superiority's ideas are captured in everyday thinking that is taking in the big picture of how a society operates rather than focusing at one-on-one interactions. The Americans of color's oppression has been systemic and rationalized by the use of a white racial framing together with its constituent racist emotions, ideologies, narratives, stereotypes, and images. Systemic racism plays a significant part in the representation of non-white people. Stereotypes get people of color more vulnerable to mass incarceration. These stigmas misrepresent the way police officers and different officials associated with this police perceive and interpret dirty and brown people and mistreat them, including racial identification. The different perceptions of Black and whites by police agencies perpetuate conflicts that advance institutional discrimination in the U.S. The result that mass incarceration of colored people in the USA includes cultural, political, and economic factors. Mistreatment of non-whites by this image in the late twentieth century and early 21st century resulted in increased incomes for individual prisons, the reinforcement of systemic persecution and institutionalized discrimination, the racialization of crime, and social death.

Sociologists see discrimination in the USA as systemic it is as well embedded into every facet of our cultural structure. The systemic discrimination is characterized by unfair enhancement of whites, unfair disadvantage of the people of color, as well as the total unfair system of resources crossways racial lines (wealth, safe spaces, political power, education, also food, for instance). Systemic racism is made up of racial ideologies plus attitudes, comprising unconscious and implied things that may still be well-meaning. Systemic racism persists in court systems, police departments, schools, and offices. In decision making power, white people also

occupy most of the positions thus making the people of color have a challenging time in getting a fair share (Elias & Feagin, 2016)

Systemic racism is a global problem and can be detected in behaviors, processes, and attitudes that amount to discrimination via unconscious prejudice, racist stereotyping, ignorance, and thoughtlessness that are disadvantageous to people belonging to minority ethnic groups. It may be seen or observed at procedures, ⁵attitudes, and behavior, which amount to the discrimination via unintentional bias, ignorance, thoughtlessness also racist stereotyping, which disadvantages people from cultural minorities. Racial incidents and harassment may happen at any organization, irrespective of the number of students from various cultural backgrounds within it. Verbal mistreatment: Family calling directed in those from minority groups and any disrespect of the person's background or attitude (e.g., Music, clothes, or diet) may take the most prominent instances. There may be different forms of verbal abuse, which are less apparent, affecting teachers, students, or other adults, such as off-the-cuff comments of the racial world, which cause offense.

How to fix systemic racism

In an attempt to fix systemic racism, the following areas should be addressed;

1. Education

The problem of systemic racism can be fixed in the education sector by ending racial segregation in the schools.

Ending extreme discipline measures against students of color- students of color should be treated better and should not be punished disproportionately with higher severity in the

classroom. Schools ought to discourage expulsions and suspensions, and policies that are zero-tolerant should be banned (Ward, 2019).

2. Health and healthcare

In the healthcare sector, system racism can be battled by ensuring that the racial minorities do not face disproportionate barriers to healthcare and that they receive high-quality care like the whites. Racial and ethnic minorities disproportionately get medical attention at hospital emergency contexts. Such aid is more expensive than regular medical care and preventative health services. Care professionals from minority and underserved societies may be better poised to adopt preventive health and important care programs and companies to minority populations, thereby reducing related prices. Racial and cultural disparities in care arise from the historical environment in which care has been differentially allocated on the basis of socio-economic class, race, and ethnicity. Unfortunately, despite common laws and beliefs to the contrary, vestiges of the past continue and negatively impact the new environment of care delivery. And despite the significant economic, cultural, and political development of racial and cultural minorities, evidence of prejudice and discrimination persist in some spheres of American life. The continual structure of inequality indicates that interventions to eliminate disparities must be complete and continuous, and that growing open and care provider awareness of the issues.

Racial, as well as ¹ ethnic minorities, incline to have a lower level of care than the non-minorities, yet when access-related elements, e.g., patients' insurance condition also income, are manipulated. The origins of these inequalities represent complex, are rooted at historical and modern inequities, and require some participants in various levels, including welfare

organizations, their administrative as well as ¹ **bureaucratic processes**, operation **managers**, **healthcare professionals**, also **patients**' is an important start.

3. Criminal justice system

The police force should not target people of color disproportionately. This would lead to advantages in other areas of the people of colors' life, for instance, employment, health, political power, and family life. We realize that the large number of police officers put up so they may defend their societies. Still, we also recognize that people of color disproportionately experience harm in the hands of law enforcement, sometimes with life-altering consequences. Typically, three people are shot and killed by the police daily, the disproportionate amount of the teenage and dark. Others are arrested and entered into the method that unduly penalizes even small violations. We can't confront the issue by nibbling at the boundaries. The serious effort involves analyzing every step of the method: From what we decide to criminalize, to how enforcement and prosecutors act with communities and those accused, to how long we keep people behind bars, How we affect them when they're there, and how we reintegrate them when they move.

4. Housing

³ Expansion of **housing vouchers** to every family **below the 30th percentile** into **their areas**, ensuring that their expenditure on rent does not go beyond 30 percent of their income as suggested by Matthew Desmond, will assist in ending housing racial segregation. This is because it would be a community improvement plan, public health initiative, human capital investment, and an anti-poverty effort all combined into one.

5. Credit and debt

Ending systemic racism requires attention in racial wealth inequality reduction while on the other hand, monitoring and working towards eliminating discrimination in the credit markets. The costs of credit and patterns of debt collection should portray equality.

6. Employment

³ In the U.S., labor market actions should be taken to reduce racial discrimination. For instance, ⁴ the Fair Employment Protection Act would help in removing barriers for the workers seeking to the file class-action lawsuits. Racial discrimination also can be combated through the increment of punitive monetary fines against employers who are discriminative (Feagin, 2017).

Frequently associated with racial discrimination, job discrimination based upon color relates to harmful actions taken because of the pigmentation of the employee's skin. As a result, color discrimination may happen between members of the one racial group. Then, for instance, if one employer who is a part of the one racist group as the employee fires the worker because his or her skin is too bright or too dark, this worker can have the right for color discrimination. The person's "domestic ancestry," under this Civil Rights Act, includes not just that individual's area of birth, but also his or her ethnicity, last name, accent, and choice of language. Dependent on the nature of this job, some employers may be their employees to speak English fluently. Still, the employer who terminates the employee for speaking another word at home, or for talking with the accent, may experience the wrongful termination right for discrimination based upon national origin.

7. Voting rights.

The people of color should be given voting rights equal to those of the whites. The former prisoners should not be banned from exercising their constitutional right to vote.

8. Immigration

The immigration policy should be tackled in an attempt to fix systemic racism. This is because historically, the law on immigration has been used in classifying and also excluding people on a racial basis, and the same applies to modern-day immigration policy (Tourse et al. 2017). Immigration law should not be intertwined with criminal law to reduce the dangers for those crossing the border.

Steps to combat systemic racism

1. Having empathy

Systemic racism can be combated through the ability to imagine what the people who face racial segregation feel and attempting to promote equity.

2. Standing against rhetoric which reinforces stereotypes

In our circles, rhetoric that reinforces stereotypes ought to be put in check.

3. Being a consumer of news and media who is active.

Since media stereotypes are among the most dangerous representations of minorities, it is vital to be conscientious about what we watch as well as what we listen to (Feagin, 2013). This will help in avoiding easily taking in media stereotypes and having them reinforced to us.

Conclusion

Institutionalized socioeconomic resources for whites, segregation, discrimination, and racialized framing as a result of centuries of slavery as well as contemporary white oppression severely limit and restrict Americans of color from accessing adequate socioeconomic resources (Elias & Feagin, 2016).

References

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